CHILD LABOR AT THE COTTON MILLS

The Mill Men Protest Against Law With Qualifications and Favor Compulsor, Education.

The following memorial has been presented to the General Assembly : To the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the

State of South Carolina : At a meeting of the Text 1; Manufacturers of South Caronna, held at Greenville, S. C., on Sept. 10, 1901, the following resolution was adopted: That a committee of five shall be

appointed from this body who shall address an open letter to the Legislature stating the conditions existing in the mill villages, and explaining what the mill corporatio s have done and are doing for the advancement of the education of their employes. They shall also deprecate any legislation upon the question of child labor, as unnecessary and shall appear before the Legi liture as representatives of the mill interests of the State. They shall request, however, that if the Legislature in its judgment feels that it must enact some child labor law, that the age limit be fixed at ten years for day work, and that the employment of minors under 12 years of age at night after 10 o'clock be prohibited.

"They shall urge most emphatically upon the Legislature the necessity of compulsory education in this State."

The question of the advisability of legislation affecting the employment of minors in mills has been before the Legislature of this State for the part sever I sessions and the question has been very generally considered. In view of these facts, and of the fact that there is no organization amongst the mill men of the State, so that their views could be made known, a meeting of the textile manufacturers of the State was called on Sept. 10th, by certain manufacturers, that consideration might be had of the subject.

The question was care ully consid ered in this meeting, and as a result the resolution above stated was adopted. No one can deny the unfortunate result of the employment of children of employment is nevertheless often a necessary result of poverty. The agri cultural interests of the State have not in recent years afforded to the tenant classes a living reve ue. The result of this is that they are in many

sections in an impoverished condition, and have sought the mills as a means of obtaining a better living. Coming to the mills without resources, and yet unskilled in mill labor, these people are often for a time forced to put into employment within the mill on the farm is not as continuous of which would be supparently a recogconfining as that in the mills, it is yet nition of labor unions within the nevertheless the case that the principal | State. cause why it has not previously attract-

the evil tendency of child labor, when handicapped in like manuer. So much employment of children of age unsuited to labor. They have and do dis-courage the employment of such child-the United States for the avowed pur-and the United States for the avowed pur-and knows the negro dialect to perfecport schools for many months in the year, at a very considerable expense to themselves, and encourage the atten-dance of children upon these schools. They have aided in the establishment, or have established and maintained churches and Sunday schools, as also libraries and places of entertainment by New England manufacturers seekand amusement. But whilst making efforts to improve the condition of the mill population, the managements of this character, by the vast majority of the mill properties, being in a position those employed within the mills of the to be conversant with the facts attending individual families, know that in

wise be desired, is necessary. Even before any agitation upon the question of child labor the mills in successful operation had used their efforts to encourage the withdrawal of younger suited for the duties of citizenship children from the mills, and procure We believe the standard citizenship their attendance upon schools.

many cases the employment of child-

ren of a younger age than would other-

We are pleased to say that the people of the mill communities had in most cases cooperated in this direction. The proof of this lies in the fact that unquestionably the best conditions in the mill villages as to means of mainten-ance of family, the attendance on schools, and general evidence of more prosperous condition is to be found in the mill villages of several years establishment as contrasted with newly or-

ganized communities. The manufacturing Interests can forts of many of the manufacturers to improve the conditions of those in at cotton mills than those at farms iso-their employ; and they believe that an lated and distant from schools, espeexamination of the mill villages will cially so when it is considered that prove this interest on the part of the manufacturers, and the appreciation of both the necessity and desirability of improving the condition of the em-

ployes.
With the facts above recited in view the textite manufactu ers of the State whilst fully recognizing the misfortune both to the individual and to the com munity of the employment of children of too youthful an age, believe that the records of the manufacturers show that these conditions are being improved and that the improvement will continue. tinue. The mill community giving the greatest advantages to its employes in the way of schools, churches, liberries

and places of entertainment, is going labor. If Her such conditions a natural competition among corporations for the best labor will force those who might otherwise not be willing to come to the improved conditions, to do so.

Being conversant with the popul tion; and with the necessities and opportunities of those in their employ, we believe the manufactures are best able to exert a proper influence in the inducements of education. The result of arbitrary legislation would be felt not so much by elder established mills as by the newly established, and not so much even by these latter as by that portion of our population who,

from distress and misfortune, have been forcel to seek mill life, and are no et prepared to support themselves without the labor of their children.

We believe it is an unfair consider ation to speak of the proportion of illiterate in any mill community. An ex amination of conditions will prove tha this illiteracy has occurred prior to the coming of the employees to the mills. The records will show that as full percentage of mill children are attend ant upon school as any other class of working people within the bounds of the State. Indeed we say with certainty that a larger percentage of mill children are at school than can usually be found even in villages.

The return of the 65 mills included in the tabulated statement referred to show that there are within their com munities 93 churches valued at \$159, 500, outside of churches situated in towns.

Of the above amount the companies have contributed \$82,595" towards the erection, and they moreover assist in the maintenance of the sechurches and Sunday schools to the amount of \$5,483

It appears further that these same corporations are paying the 3 mill tax towards the education of the commu nity, \$44,802.16, and in the way of special assessments or special contributions \$27,512.14 additional. That the poll taxes for the several communi ties amount to \$7,994, thus making a total of over \$80,000 contributed by these mill communities towards education of the people, and of their own

They have invested in school buildings \$74,975; in school equipment \$11,189 All the schools with a single exception have free tuition, and the average term has been 8 86 months, or wice that of the other portions of the Sate, according to the report of the superintendent of education. The to tal enrollment under these schools has been during the past year 7,434 chil iren, with the average attendance of 3,741. With such figures it does seem that fair minded men must be impressed with the fact that the manufac turers are doing their best to educate the cuildren in their mill villages and tender years in labor of any kind. Such to relieve, so far as practicable, the unfortunate results of child labor.

It is to be regretted that the agitation for legislation upon this subject is coming, to a large extent, from labor umons. If any employe of a corporation is truly anxious to remedy the evils of employment of children of too youthful an age, their efforts can be best directed towards assisting the manu facturers to accomplish the results desired. The truth is that labor unions have seen an opportunity of availing themselves of public sentiment in orwalls, those children whom they had der to strengthen themselves in the previously accustomed to work upon public estimation. We would see with their farms. Granting that such labor regret that passage of any legislation

The effect of labor legislation has ed the same attention as has the employment of children in the mill villages is simply for the reason that the an improved condition of the people, population is more concentrated in the latter, and attention is more especially land is now so hampered by such underected to the fact of the employment fortunate legislation that she is losing latter. her trade in manfactures.

The mills generally have recognized New England is in many sections ils expression in the sense of so, that a few years ago her represent atives in Congress endeavored to enact which, free from shackling laws and tyrannical unions, is undermining her her best: supremacy in cotton manufacturing. We believe that much of the agitation in the South in favor of labor legislation is brought about by labor unions in New England, aided and abouted

ing to stifle, Southern enterprises. There is no demand for legislation of employes protest against interference

and ask to be let alone.

The advocates of this bill claim that the working of children in the mill is occasion." injurious to the public in that when such children become grown they are mentally, morally and physically unwithin the mill villages is the equal of that in other communities of the State. However that may be, a compulsory educational law will effect the villages as well as other sections of the State. and the unanimous desire of the manufacturers as expressed above, is for the enactment of such a law as will enable them to carry out effectively what they have been trying to do for years, to wit: encourage attendance upon the schools. Without the compulsory school law the enactment of any child labor law will be of little value. We believe now that there is less ignorance among children raised within the mill villages the schools run

about nine months in the year, and in the country from three to five months. We append a printed table showing returns from 65 mills out of 117 in the State, for the purpose of showing what is being done by the mills in the matter of educating their employes. All the mills in the State were re quested to answer these questions; but many of them being new mills, has not established schools, and did not answer in time for publication. The

replies of all who replied within time have been printed. JAS L ORR. E. A. SMYTH.
J. H. MONTGOMERY. J. B. CLEVELAND. L. W. PARKER.

He looked despairingly into vacancy "I have had my misgivings," he said in a dull and passionless voice, "but now I am sure. Your laugh shows me you are utterly heartless."

She turned pale.
"Heavens!" she cried in terror, "did I open my mouth as wide as tl at?"

Bears the State All The Kind You Have Always Boogla Signature Control of the Kind You Have Always Boogla

indigestion dyspepsia biliousness

and the hundred and one similar ills caused by impure blood or inactive liver, quickly yield to the purifying and cleansing properties contained in

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

It cures permanently by acting naturally on all organs of the body. As a blood-cleanser, fleshbuilder, and health-restorer, it has no equal. Put us in Quart Bottles, and sold at \$1 each. "THE MICHIGAN DRUG COMPANY,"
Detroit, Mich.

Take Liverettes for Liver Ills. 25c.

For Sale by the Laurens Drug Com pany, Laurens, S. C.

FROM A BACHELOR'S VIEW.

Age withers the body but blossoms he heart. Plantonic friendship between the

sexes is as likely as temperate dipsomania. Immortality doesn't always mean mmodesty any more than i imodesty lway means immortality.

Some people seem to nourish the serpent with the idea that it may come n han ly to bite somebody else. The average woman's idea of being

vell-dressed is to have other women wonder how she can afford it. The early bird catches a cold stoking

up the furnace in the cellar. The drink that drowns your sorrow waters your bed of thistles.

When a man is at the end of his arguments he swears; a woman cries. More people look ahead to success ten thousand times over than look back

The woman who smokes and likes it s as rare as the man who doesn't drink and likes not to. Brain power and refinement of in-

tellect move in inverse ratio. After you have learned to unlearn

It is hard for a fat woman to think that her thinner sister is not so out of pure malice.

A woman always feels that the way to improve her bushand's health is to make some change in the weight of his

It is only in books that a man loves woman so much he would be willing

HARD ON THE SON-IN LAW. -- The Chicago Chronicle says:

Thomas H. Bowles. She is a Georgian tion. Nothing could be more finished than her darkey stories. Here is one of

A young man was telling anecdetes to a circle and one of his listeners was his mother-in-law. He related one about a funeral. A woman had died. The undertaker at the close of the services at the house said to the bereaved husband:

"You will ride in the first carriage with your mother-in-law."

"I decline to ride with that woman," said the widower. "She has made my life miserable. To ride with her would spoil all the pleasure of the

All laughingly appreciated the umor of the story except the young nan's mother-in law. "Why don't you laugh?" he asked.

'It was a good story."
"Oh," she replied, "I was thinking
of another story about a colored minister who prayed one day for rain, like

"'Oh, Lord, sen' us a rain. Thou knowest dat de craps is a-spilin'. Thou knowest dat de cattle on a thousand hills am a perishin' fo' water. Sen us a rain, oh Lord. Not one ob yer

drizzles. Sen' us a downpour, a guilywashin', a trash-liftin' rain.' "An old mammy in the back part of the church called out: " Look hyar, parson, whuffo' yo' pray dataway? Why you pray for a trash-liftin' rain? member dat I done bury dat triflin' son-in-law o' mine last week?' "

A well dressed and attractive lookng man well known on the East Side, boarded a Wells street car to come downtown yesterday morning. Several men stood on the back platform, and among the number was a stranger. He gazed admiringly at the fine looking fellow for a time, and then asked: "Who is that swell in the end seat?"

"He's Mr. Blank." "Oh! What is he-a spor ?" "Why, no! He's a lawyer."
"Pshaw!" he answered disgustedly. " Is that all be is?"-Milwaukee Sen

President Roosevilt has been recom mended for a brevet-colonelcy by the Army B ard of Brevet Awards, of which General Arthur is president. The President's distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy before Santago, July 2, 1898, is the reason of the

CASTORIA
For Infents and Children.
The King You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Hilliching

Laurens

The Governor Vetoes Act to Repeal and House Sustains Bim

Governor Mesweeney vetoed the act to repeal the law against officials roads, and the House sustained his veto by 64 to 38, showing that a majority did not favor the repeal, although the bill passed the House at its last session. The message of the Governor is as follows: To the Speaker and Members of the

House of Representatives: I beg to return to you without my approvel act No. 129 to "Repeal an act entitled an act to prevent the use of this State, or by any member of the General Assembly of this State, or by any State or county official, or by any judge of a court of record, in this

This act was passed at your last session, but was not ratified and turned the measure fraught with great danger over to me until the last day of the session and, therefore, could receive no consideration until after your ad-

The act which the one under conside as far as possible, from corporate power and influence. It was not entirely a factional measure, though enacted during the time when factional feeling ran high. It had the support of members of all factions at that time and was enacted for the public weal I do not know of any demand or any good reason why it should be repealed, and have therefore withheld my approval from the act repealing

The system of distributing free passes by railroads among the members of the Legislature and other offi cials before this act was passed prohibiting it was pernicious, and while would not for a moment be understood as saying or intimating that any legislator or other official, State or county, could be unduly influenced by receiving a free pass, yet it should be remembered that we are all human and must feel kindly to that man or corporation, the recipient of whose favors we are. These corporations are already very powerful and wield great influence on legislation. Why should a frank or a free pass be given you are in a fair way of learning to to a man as State official or legislator when it would not be thought of so

long as he remained a private citizen. Legislation is frequently had affectng these corporations and laws already made affecting them have to be executed. It is best for the public service that the official and the legislator be entirely free to act with entire impartiality in making and executing the laws. He should be able at all times to hold the scales of justice with an even hand, remembering always the rights of the corporations as well as the rights of the people. Believing this can be better done by not obligations to them, however small the obligation, I beg to return to you the repealing act without my approval and signature. Respectfully,

M. B. MCSWEENEY,

Governor. The motion of Mr. Spears, of Darlington, to pass the act over the veto was voted upon by the House at once. It required 83 votes to do this. When the vote was counted it was found that the friends of the measure had lost, getting the required figures, but not in the proper order-38. The vote

on the motion was as follows: Ayes-Ashley, Bivens, Blease, Carter, Cooper, Crum, Danizler, Dennis. Dodd, Dominick, Durant, Efird, Estridge, Freeman, Gourdin, Hough, Humphrey, James, Jarnegan, W. J. Johnson, Kiusley, Little Lockwood, Lyles, Mauldin, McCall, McGowan, Jno. McMaster, Moffett, W. L. Parker, Patterson, R. B. A. Robinson, Seabrook, Spears, Wells, Weston, Whaley,

Nays-Stevenson, All, Bacot, Ban'ts, Beamguard, Brooks, Brown, Bryan, no way in the world to get rid of it Campbell, Coggeshall, Croft, Dean, DeBrubl, Dorreh, Dunbar, Elder, Fox, Mr. Gunter, of Aiken, and Mr. M. Fraser, Galluchat, Gunter, Haile, Hardin, Hill, Hollis, Izlar, O. L. Johnson, Kibler, Kinard, Lide, Lomax, Mayson, McLaughlin, McLeod, F. H. McMuster, Morgan, Morrison, Moses, Moss, Nesbit, Nichols, Prince, Pyatt, Rainesford, Rankin, Richardson, Rainesford, Rankin, Richardson, Rucker, Stackhouse, Sanders, Seigler, J. B. Smith, M. L. Smith, Strom, Stroman, Tatux, Thompson, Towill Vincers, Wolling, Webb, West, Wilson, Wingo, Woods, Woodward-64.

Sheriff James G. Harvey, of Luzerne man in Pennsylvania. He thinks nothing of picking up a whole beef and walking around with it, and does the same thing with a horse. He has been known to take a fair-sized man in either hand and boist them over his

Sepator Warren, although at present surrounded by all the luxury of the prosperous ma, delights in telling sto-ries of the days when his bed was a pine box, filled with hav, in an att c. and when he has to get up every more ing at 3 o'clock, feed the c. w , s. lit a lot of word before breakfast an i then walk three miles to school.

It is rather early in the season for the peach crop to be kill d, but what appears to be carefully gathered and send-official information from the Michigan peach country is to the effect that the trees, which produced 300,000 bushels of the fruit last season, were practically fained by the recent freeze. Over 4,000 sheep were taken from Montana to Lensing, Mich., last week to be fed there on sugar beet refuse.

Boarn the Signature Chest Stillteline

The Friends of the Dispensary

calendar was Mr. Sauders' bill to allow conoties to vote on the establishment or removal of dispensaries. Mr. Tatum moved to recommit the bill. ed as a blow against the dispensary. disintegrating process which would re-

pensary. Mr. Dorroh-Do you mean by that admission that you are atraid to trust Whaley, Wingo—45.

this matter to the people?

Whaley, Wingo—45.

Mr. Sanders' bill provided that sec-

sult in the final overthrow of the dis-

Mr. McGowan replied that he would Senator or member of Congress from matter is now settled. The dispensary this State, or by any member of the law is effective only as a police regula-Mr. Towill, of Lexington, said that

Stat .' Approved December 22, A. the people are satisfied with the dispansary. Mr. Henry B. Richardson thought

in opening a way to elections. We cannot satisfy all of the people. Either the dispensary has decreased drunkenness or just at the time it was started a moral uplifting came upon the peoeration purports to repeal was passed ale, for conditions are better. What in response to a popular demand to is advocated as local op ion for countremove the legislator and the official, ties might be advocated for the townties might be advocated for the township and where would it end?

Mr. Cooper, of Laurens, wanted to know why this opposition to the bill? Are the dispensary people, who are intrenched, not willing for the people to say what they want? He had favored cetting each county govern the dispen- found and declared to be against the sary in its own way and he had been dispensary, then no dispensary shall be sustained in the campaign.

law were passed Charleston would Elections under this section can be would flow as free as the tides on the vears. No dispensary shall be estabwould flow as free as the tides on the ocean.

Greenwood needn't come down there and get drowned.

Mr. Ashley—Would Charleston voting out the dispensary have anything

o do with Greenwood? Mr. Sinkler-If Greenwood is now 'dry" county wherein is it better than Charleston would be without dispensaries?

Mr. Kınard replied to these several questions by saying that the town of Greenwood is dry, but the county at large favors the dispensary.

Mr. F. H. McMaster made a spirited defense of Charleston which had been dragged into this debate. Charleston will do what is right. The State will not permit itself to be overrun by the scum of the earth. He favors the dispensary, though not as at present managed. The constitution merely provides that liquor shall not be sold by the drink. He is eternally opposed to the drenching of the State in blind tiger liquor, and this bill would not do

Mr. Sinkler also warmed up in deense of Charleston. Dr. Kinard stated that he did not mean to reflect on Charleston in an op-

Mr. Dorroh favored the bill. Each county is best fitted to settle the mater for itself.

Mr. Izlar, of Barnwell, had seen barrooms, prohibition and dispensary in his county at different times. He believes in the dispensary. Baleful influences will be brought to bear when the question is taken to the polls and prohibition may, nominally, triumph. He declared that the prohibition era in Barnwell was the most demoralizing n its history.

Mr. Morgan, of Greenville, spoke in favor of the bill.

The closing argument for the bill was made by Mr. Sanders, the author of the bill " If there is to be disintegration, at whose hands will it be disintegrated? With all of the machinery of the dispensary in operation, if it be voted out by the people, then is that not evidence that it is objectionable to them? If it is not objectionable, why be afraid of this bill? If the people of county oppose a dispensary they have

L. Smith, of Ker-haw, opposed the bi l The latter admitted that the measure s founded upon true and good Democratic doctrines, yet it would not be wise to have this whole matter opened and the State thrown into turmoil. The vote to recommit was taken and

the bill was recommitted, or virtually killed, by the following vote:

Yeas-Speaker Stevenson, All, Ausin, Banks, Beamguard, Bivens, Blease Brooks, Butler, Carrer, Coggeshall, Crum, Dean, DeBruhl, Dominick, Efird, Elder, Estridge, Gaston, Gour-din, Gunter, Haile, Hardin, Hollis, County, is believed to be the strongest Hough, Humphrey, Izlar, James, Jarnigan, O. L. Johnson, W. J. Johnson,

Hair Splits "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor

for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."— J. A. Gruenenfelder. Grantfork, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hairsplitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend. Ayer's Hair Vigor in

advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express of ce. Address, I. C. A 255 45, Lowell, Mass.

PASSES STILL PROHIBITED LOCAL OPTION WAS KILLED. Keels, Kibler, Kinard, Lide, Little, Lomax, Lyles, McCall, Mishoe, Morrison, Moses, Moss, Nichols, Raines-Defeated the Measure in the House.

| M. L. Smith, Stroman, Tatum, Theus, J. P. Thomas, Jr., Thompson, Towill, Wollings Webb, Wells, Williams, Wil

Advertiser.

son, Woods, Woodward-66. Nays-Ashley, Bacot, Bolts, Brown, Bryan, Colcock, Cooper, Dennis, Dodd, Dorrob, Dunbar, Durant, Fox, Fraser, Freeman, Galluchat, Hill, Kinsey, Lockwood, Lofton, Logan, Mauldin, Mayson, McCraw, F. H. McMaster, Mr. McGowan saw in this bill the Jno. McMaster, Morgan, Murchison, Nesbitt, W. L. Parker, Prince, Pyatt, Rankin, C. E. Robinson, Rucker, Stackhouse, Sanders, Seabrook, Sink ler, J. B. Smith, Vincent, Weston,

tion 7 of the dispensary law be stricken not trust them with local option. It is out and a new section 7 submitted. The a free pass, express or telegraph frank on any railroad by any United States families perennially stirred up, and the in which dispensaries may be established to the proposed section 7 goes further to the regents of the proposed section 7 goes further to the regents of the proposed section 7 goes further to the regents of the proposed section 7 goes further to the regents of the proposed section 7 goes further to the regents of the proposed section 7 goes further to the regents of the proposed section 7 goes further to the regents of the proposed section 7 goes further to the regents of the proposed section 7 goes further to the regents of the proposed section 7 goes further to the regents of the proposed section 7 goes further to the proposed section 7 goes further to the regents of the proposed section 7 goes further to the ed, the proposed section 7 goes further for the purposes of this hospital. By at d provides for the removal of those this method the veteraus would tion, and a police regulation must now operating. The proposed section given such buildings as they could well apply to the whole State.

To concludes: "Any county may secure affirm to expend the state of those this method the veteraus would be apply to the whole State. 7 concludes: "Any county may secure afford to expend a larger sum upon the establishment of a dispensary or their construction than could be done dispensaries, or the removal of a dis- for merely temporary buildings. pensary or dispensaries within its limits, in the following manner: Upon the itself to your excellency, and to the petition of one fourth of the qualified General Assembly, the regents wish it voters of each county for an election well understood! the beginning upon either the question of the establishment that the proposed ans' home on upon either the question of the estab-lishment or the removal of dispensaries the Bellevue place, should in every therein being filed with the county su- way be separate and distinct from the pervisor of each county, he shall order State hospital and for the furtherance

qualified voters of such county, which of managers, with the proviso that it election shall be conducted as other should ultimately revert to our successpecial elections, and if a majority of ors in the regency." the ballots cast be found and declared to be for dispensary, then a dispensary may be established in said county, but if a majority of the ballots cast be established therein, and any dispensary Dr. H. J. Kınard said that if this already es ablished shall be closed. lished in any county, town or city Mr. Sinkler-Well, the people of wherein the sale of alcoholic liquors was probibited prior to July 1, 1893, except as herein permitted: Provided, That where dispensaries have been established in such county, town or city they shall remain as established until removed or closed as permitted in this

THE VETERANS' MEMORIAL

The Plan for Establishing the Confederate Soldiers' Home

The committee of veterans in charge to the General Assembly the following memorial which is of interest to every old soldier in South Carolina: To the General Assembly of South neared the car and watched him as he Carolina:

erans, to memoralize your honorable needy and indigent Confederate veter-

ans of South Carolina respectfully shows tions, and therefore not being under obligations to them, however small the Carolina division United Confederate and his life was in the past. He had veteraus in May last, asking that such a soldiers' home as will properly pro-vide for needy Confederate veterans in States had expressly excluded him South Carolina be established.

They show that soldiers' homes have already been established in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennes. see, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and that the good offices of those respective States are being successfully and gratefully dispensed.

They further show, judging from reports from the above mentioned States, that the number of those who are "un questionably victims of the Confeder ate service," and have no place in the South to call home, will not probably exceed three score and ten at the present time. I'ney also call to your attention that

the per capita expense to be incurred by the State to be expended annually or the maintenance will not likely be more than \$150.00, or say a total appropriation for maintenance about \$10,000, and buildings will cost about 815 000. Without de iring to prescribe or dic-

tate the location of such a soldiers' nome, but rather with a view of placsuccint suggestion for your considera-organ gave voice to the proudest de-tion, we append to this memorial a claration that a handful of men ever of the South Carolina hospital for inside, and ask your attention to the certain plans of buildings submitted.

It is due to the regents that in placing before you their suggestions, they in no way expect or wish that the man agement of the said home should have any sort of connection with the hospital under their control, but to be entirely separate and distinct.

They respectfully submit here with a prepared bill for your consideration with the hope that it will meet with your approval. For the proper management of the proposed soldiers' home, they request your honorable body to designate seven

citizens representing the seven Congressional districts.

They desire that it should be well understood that it is non by any means their intention to forestall applications from other towns or cities in the State

They wish further to make it known that in the providing of a soldiers' lome for the very indigent and needy Confederates, it is not intended to in-terfere with or abridge the usual an-nual appropriations by the State for the benefit of the pensioners.

The following is a copy of proposi-tion submitted to the Governor by the regents of the State hospital for the ir sane: "In view o' the ousideration by the

General Assembly of the advi-ability of providing a home for Confederate storans, the board of regents desire to resent to your exe llency the practibracing about 50 acres upon the Walach purchase known as the Bellevie BAKING

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ark light?"

of eternity."

place. It was the many excellencies of . this tract for hospital purposes in view of future needs of this institution, which largely in luced the regents five vears ago to recommend to Governor flood?' Evans the purchase of the Wallace

· Upon this it. ould now be Legun a se ies of purman t buddings adapt-

"Should such a proposition commend

MR, DAVIS AND THE OLD BELL The Confederate Chieftain Took

a Last Look at the Liberty We never hear of the Liberty Bell that we do not think of the initial journey it made through the South, just

seventeen years ago. At that time its destination was New Orleans, where the Cotton Expesition of the South was in progress, and the people of this sec ion, for the first time, beheld the would ye?" great toesin which sounded the revolution just as the bells of Paris summoned the freemen to the standard of Lafayette. In January, 1885, the Liberty Bell

vas borne through the lowlands of the gulf and halted for a moment beneath the pines and magnolias of Mississippi Sound. The air was sharp and cutting for that sunny clime, and, among those who went out to see this eloquent mes-The committee of veterans in charge senger of a historic past, was an elder-of the Soldiers' Home have presented by gentleman, feeble and fast nearing his 80 h year. The bell had been detained at Beauvoir long enough for this aged and distinguished man to greet it. The crowd fell back as he uncovered in the presence of this mute pointed last May by the South Carolina division United Confederate vet-erans, to memoralize account the public erans. To memoralize account the public erans to memoralize account the public erans to memoralize account the public erans to memoralize account to the presence of this mute symbol of independence. He himself that filled a large angle in the public eye. Sprung from Page 1997 and 1997 a cestors, he had fought under the old body on the subject of providing a dag and left his blood upon the fields Confederate home for the care of the of Mexico. He had been a Senator of the United States from the State of Mississippi and had occupied the office of Secretary of War. His position was now in retirem

not so much as a vote in the village from all hope of public amnesty. There was none too poor politically to do him honor. He had not assisted in international functions for a quarter of a century, and yet the committee bearing the Liberty B. Il from Philadelphia to New Orleans summoned Jefferson Davis from a sick bed and carried him into its inspiring presence. It was a historic scene, and one worthy of a national setting in the Hall of Fame. He spoke, and his voice was tremulous. de announced his physical infirmity, but declared that ill as he was he could not stay at home when that glorious old bell was at the station. He said: "I thank you and your association for sending me notice and trust that your anticipation of the harmonizing tendency of this journey of the bell acros the States of the Union, some of which had not sprung into existence when its tones first filled the air, may in every respect be realized. I think that the time has come when passion should be subjected to reason and when men who have fought in support of their henest convictions should de ing before your body a complete and justice to each other. You sacred

proposition emanating from the regents made, for they faced the greatest military power of the globe. That handful of men declared to all the world ideas expressed therein, as well as to their malienable rights and staked life. liberty, and property in defense of tlis declaration. Then it was with your clear notes you sent notice to all who were willing to live or die for liberty and felt that the day was at hand when every patriot must do a patriot's duty. Glorious old bell the son of a Revelutionary soldier bows in

> ncreasing in sacred memories! " Mr. President," said Jefferson Davis in conclusion, "accept my thanks, which are heartfult and sincrely given." -Savannah Press.

reverence to you, worn by time, but

Senator Heitfeld is foud of German socking. There is a little restaurant near the Capitol that he pationizes frequently. The other day the place changed hands, and the S natur was reesed by a stranger when he went in offering their site or location for the or a Luich. "What have you got to-day?" he asked.

don't care about your airments; I can a in here to eat."—Baltimore News. "Yes, he was acrested for running

an illegal laundry."
"Nonsense. What's an il egal laundry?" "A place where they wash the can cellation makes from possage status." -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASTORIA.

IN A HUMOROUS VEIN. Johnson: "What makes you think that electricity was in use before the Jackson: "Why, didn't Noah have

"May, you're just making a fool of that man! "Nothing of the kind. It was only last night that be told me he was self-

"How do you like my new waist?" he coyly asked.

"Very pretty, indeed," he answered:
but I see a wrinkle in it that I will press out if you will let me." Muggins: "I cannot grasp the idea

Buggins: "Hasn't your wife ever called to you when you were going out that she would be ready in just a minute?" Mr. Manley: "Well, my dear, I've had my life insured for \$5,000."

Mrs. M.: "How very sensible of you! Now, I shan't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place "Amelia," faltered the young man

"I love you."
"Oh, Herbert!" she said, clasping her hands together. "What a long, long time it has taken you to say so!" Mrs. Hauskeep: "You needn't deny it, Delia; I saw you permit that policeman to kiss you last night." Delia: "Av coorse, ma'am. Shure, you wouldn't have me resist an officer,

Hanson—There was a time I couldn't abide Pugleigh; but I declare it he hasn't become really agreeable of late. Tryster-You don't mean it! Hanson-Yes; he hasn't called at my place for a mouth or two.

She: "And I am really and truly the first girl you ever kissed?" He: "Do you doubt it, darling?" She: "Yes, your manner savors of ong experience."

He: "How do you know it does?"

Mrs, Tompkins -" Do you think your son's life is blighted by that cruel Mrs. Simpson—"Oh, no; Archibald is too much infatuated with himself to be seriously injured by any external

love affair." — Detroit Free Press. Boston Traveler: "Sympatny," remarked the man who gets sour, "doesn't do the slightest good in the world." "Then why did you listen to it?"

"Oh, there is no use in being ill atured. It always seems to please the person who is extending it." "Do you remember that young man you had your eye on when I was here

three years ago, dear?" "Oh, yes; I remember." "Have you got your eye on him "Oh, my, no! I married him, you know, and I can't keep my eye on him

In making the announcements to his ongregation recently, an Episcopal minister, whose parish is not more than a thousand miles from San Francisco, said:

now.

"Remember our communion service next Sunday. The Lord is with us in the forenoon and the bishop in the evening." Cholly- What was the result of your nterview with Miss Bullyn's father

Percy-It was a walk-over for me. Cholly-Ah! Allow me to congraulate you. Percy-Don't do it. The old man imply walked all over me.-Chicago

"This is tough lick," said Ham, nournfully, as he leaned out over th ade of the ark. 'What's wrong now?" queried

" Wry, all this water to fish in," replied Ham, "and only two fishin' worms on board."

Nancy (trying to pick up some lest stirches in a stocking:) "Ob, dear! I can't do this!" "You must have patience, dear

child. Don't you know Rome was not built in a day?" Nancy (indignantly:) " If God made neaven and earth in six days, I guess it didn't take Him more than twenty minutes to make Rome.

"Of course," said Miss Goldrox's over, " I realize that your daughter is an heiress, but I assure you that I would be just as anxious to marry her

if she were a pauper." "That settles you," replied her father. "We don't want any such fool as that in the family." Philadelphia Press.

Ex Congressman Cable, of Illinois, has a charming young daughter who is receiving her education in France. When she was several years younger than she is now her father took her on his knee one day and said to her: "To-day a man asked me if I would not sell little brother. He said he

would give me a whole room full of gold. Shall I let him have little broth-The child shook her head.
"But," persisted her father "think how much money this room full of

g. ld would be. Think bow many things you could buy with it. Du't you think I'd better let the man have httle brother?" " No," sad the daughter: " let's

keep him till he's older. He'd be worth more then."

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